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ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT: Energy Crisis

Defense Oil Needs Cited

U.S. and Free World Facing Energy Fuel Shortage

The United States is facing a severe energy crisis. Its severity is to a degree that would be unthinkable a few years ago when the Nation was entirely self-sufficient in energy. Today, less than five years after self-sufficiency ended, the country can be seriously inconvenienced by any foreign oil denial of major magnitude.

So went the thrust of the testimony that Assistant Secretary of Defense Barry J. Shillito (Installations & Logistics) gave April 11 to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

As Mr. Shillito illustrated—after a bulldozer operator ruptured a major pipeline in Syria in 1970, Libya decided to curtail production, and almost overnight the Western world was faced with an energy crisis.

Villain of the piece is an ever-growing appetite for oil and natural gas.

"Only oil holds the promise of filling the world's growing energy needs through most of this century. The specialists tell us there is enough oil already found or likely to be found to see the world well into the 1990s. But will it be produced at the rate the world desires? We think there is a good possibility it will not," he said.

(See ENERGY CRISIS, Page 5)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 12, No. 1 May 11, 1972

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLICY: Vietnam

Announces New Troop Withdrawals

President Discusses Vietnam in Nationwide Address

President Richard Nixon, in a major address broadcast to the Nation on radio and television April 26, discussed the military situation in Vietnam, the role of the United States in that conflict, and the efforts that are being made to bring peace.

Following is the text of the President's address:

* * * * *

During the past three weeks you have been reading about the massive invasion of South Vietnam by the Communist armies of North Vietnam.

Tonight, I want to give you a first-hand report on the military situation in Vietnam, the decisions I have made with regard to the role of the United States in the conflict, and the efforts we are making to bring peace at the negotiating table.

Let me begin briefly by reviewing what the situation was when I took office, and what we have done since then to end American involvement in the war and to bring peace to the long-suffering people of Southeast Asia.

On Jan. 20, 1969, the American troop ceiling in Vietnam was 549,000. Our casualties were running as high as 300 a week. Thirty thousand young Americans were being drafted every month.

Today, 39 months later, through our program of Vietnamization—helping the South Vietnamese develop the capability of defending themselves—the number of Americans in Vietnam by Monday, May 1, will have been reduced to 69,000. Our casualties—even during the present, all-cut enemy offensive—have been reduced by 95 per cent. And draft calls now average fewer than 5,000 men a month, and we expect to bring them to zero next year.

As I reported in my television address to the Nation on Jan. 25, we have offered the most generous peace terms in both public and private negotiating sessions. Our most recent proposal provided for an immediate ceasefire; the exchange of all prisoners of war; the withdrawal of all forces within six months; and new elections in Vietnam, which would be internationally supervised, with all po-

(See VIETNAM, Page 2)

VIETNAM

(Continued from Page 1)

litical elements including the Communists participating in and helping to run the elections. One month before such elections, President Thieu and Vice President Huong would resign.

Hanoi's Answer

Hanoi's contemptuous answer to this offer was a refusal even to discuss our proposals and, at the same time, a huge escalation of their military activities on the battlefield. Last October, the same month when we made this peace offer to Hanoi, our intelligence reports began to indicate that the enemy was building up for a major attack. Yet we deliberately refrained from responding militarily. Instead we patiently continued with the Paris talks, because we wanted to give the enemy every chance to reach a negotiated settlement at the bargaining table rather than to seek a military victory on the battlefield—a victory they cannot be allowed to win.

Finally, three weeks ago, on Easter weekend, they mounted their massive invasion of South Vietnam. Three North Vietnamese divisions swept across the Demilitarized Zone into South Vietnam —in violation of the treaties they had signed in 1954 and in violation of the understanding they had reached with President Johnson in 1968, when he stopped the bombing of North Vietnam in return for arrangements which included their pledge not to violate the DMZ. Shortly after the invasion across the DMZ, another three North Vietnamese divisions invaded South Vietnam further south. As the offensive progressed, the enemy indiscriminately shelled civilian population centers in clear violation of the 1968 bombing halt understanding.

So the facts are clear. More than 120,000 North Vietnamese are now fighting in South Vietnam. There are no South Vietnamese troops anywhere in North Vietnam. Twelve of North Vietnam's thirteen regular combat divisions have now left their own soil in order to carry aggressive war onto the territory of their neighbors. Whatever pretext there was of a civil war in South Vietnam has now been stripped away.

Unprovoked Aggression

What we are witnessing here—what is being brutally inflicted upon the Republic of Vietnam—is a clear case of naked and unprovoked aggression across an international border. There is only one word for it—invasion.

This attack has been resisted on the ground entirely by South Vietnamese forces, and in one area by South Korean forces. There are no United States ground troops involved. None will be involved. To support this defensive effort by the South Vietnamese, I have ordered attacks on enemy military targets in both North and South Vietnam by the air and naval forces of the United States.

I have here on my desk a report. I received it this morning from General Abrams. He gives the following evaluation of the situation:

The South Vietnamese are fighting courageously and well in their self-defense. They are inflicting very heavy casualties on the invading force, which has not gained the easy victory some predicted for it three weeks ago.

Our air strikes have been essential in protecting our own remaining forces and in assisting South Vietnam in their efforts to protect their homes and their country from a Communist takeover.

General Abrams predicts in this report that there will be several more weeks of very hard fighting. Some battles will be lost, he said, and others will be won by the South Vietnamese. But his conclusion is that if we continue to provide air and sea support, the enemy will fail in its desperate gamble to impose a Communist regime on South Vietnam, and the South Vietnamese will then have demonstrated their ability to defend themselves on the ground against future enemy attacks.

Three Decisions

Based on this realistic assessment from General Abrams, and after consultation with President Thieu, Ambassador Bunker, Ambassador Porter, and my senior advisers in Washington, I have three decisions to announce tonight.

First, I have decided that Vietnamization has proved itself sufficiently that we can continue our program of withdrawing American forces without detriment to our overall goal of ensuring South Vietnam's survival as an independent country. Consequently, I am announcing tonight that over the next two months 20,000 more Americans will be brought home from Vietnam. This decision has the full approval of President Thieu and of General Abrams. It will bring our troop ceiling down to 49,000 by July 1—a reduction of half a million men since this Administration came into office.

Second, I have directed Ambassador Porter to return to the negotiating table in Paris tomorrow, but with one very specific purpose in mind. We are not resuming the Paris talks simply in order to hear more empty propaganda and bombast from the North Vietnamese and Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegates, but to get on with the constructive business of making peace. We are resuming the Paris talks with the firm expectation that productive talks leading to rapid progress will follow through all available channels. As far as we are concerned, the first order of business will be to get the enemy to halt his invasion of South Vietnam, and to return the American prisoners of war.

Finally, I have ordered that our air and naval attacks on military installations in North Vietnam be continued until the North Vietnamese stop their offensive in South Vietnam.

I have flatly rejected the proposal that we stop the bombing of North Vietnam as a condition for returning to the negotiating table. They sold that package to the United States once before, in 1968, and we are not going to buy it again in 1972.

Generous Peace Terms

Now, let's look at the record. By July 1 we will have withdrawn over 90 per cent of our forces that were in Vietnam by 1969. Before the enemy's invasion began, we had cut our air sorties in half. We have offered exceedingly generous

(See VIETNAM, Page 5)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

A publication of the Department of Defense intended to provide official information to commanders and key personnel on matters related to Defense policies and interests, and to create better understanding and teamwork within the Department of Defense.

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At Alameda Naval Air Station

Domestic Action Program Aids San Francisco Youths

The Domestic Action program at Alameda, Calif., Naval Air Station each summer helps some 900 disadvantaged high school and junior college students in the San Francisco Bay Area, offering a unique program combining summer jobs, vocational training and recreation.

Calling its program "TIP," or Total Involvement Program, the Alameda NAS funds its part of the effort through a minimum-wage summer employment program, conducted in virtually every facet of the installation's activities, from working on the flight line to repairing diesel engines.

A report on the program was made Feb. 15 by Navy Captain John L. Gracey, Alameda NAS Executive Officer, at a monthly meeting of the Department of Defense's Domestic Action Council in Washington.

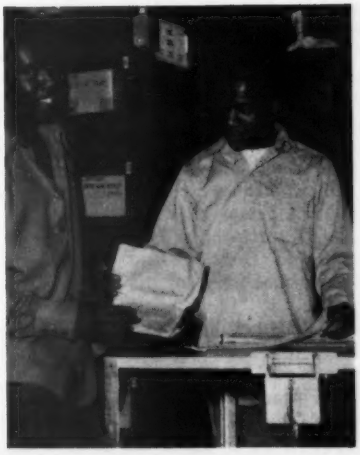
Capt. Gracey explained that the youngsters are members of the Youth Opportunity Program (YOP) and the Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC). Actual hiring is done by the California Department of Human Resources Development. The State also pays for vocational counselors and instructors.

Cooperation with local authorities is one of the key policy points in handling Domestic Action programs anywhere. Local initiative is another key policy point, as well as the use of local and State funding.

Capt. Gracey said the Navy needs the temporary summer hires to get the work done. He also pointed out the program has a follow-up effort through the part-time hire of some of the students, generally from local junior colleges, to work in the winter months.

The program at Alameda NAS was founded in 1969 with 30 persons participating. It was increased to 400 in 1970. The 1971 program totaled 900, and this year's program will be about the same in numbers but with an effort to upgrade all facets of the program, Capt. Gracey noted.

"The program has definitely helped the Navy," Capt. Gracey said, "by offering our young petty officers a real chance to give instruction and supervision." He pointed out that the program was a challenge because the young men and women are in no sense a captive audience and will respond only to true leadership.



HELPING EDUCATION. Two economically-disadvantaged young men (right photo) who received job training in the Total involvement Program at the Naval Air Station last summer were selected to stay on for part-time work under the installation's Back-to-School Program. The students work three hours daily at the Navy base to help finance their schooling.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING. Captain John L. Gracey, Executive Officer, Naval Air Station, Alameda, chats with a young lady who works three hours daily in the Supply Department and attends school during the remainder of the day. (Official U.S. Navy Photos)

Capitol Hill Testimony

Pentagon Official Wants 'Think Tanks' to Continue

Citing five separate restrictions imposed upon the Federal Contract Research Centers (FCRCs) by committees in both houses of Congress, Dr. John S. Foster Jr., Director of Defense Research and Engineering, told the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Research and Development of the Senate Armed Services Committee April 5, that DoD, in complying with those Congressional restrictions, has forced an average reduction in personnel at studies and analysis centers at the rate of 25 per cent a year for the last six months of Fiscal Year 1972.

The Department of Defense's top Research and Developement official told Congress that many of the best research personnel at "think tanks" have concluded that they have no future and are looking for other jobs because of the Congressional restrictions.

Dr. Foster emphasized the diverse nature of the 12 Defense FCRCs and grouped them in three categories—university laboratories, systems engineering organizations, and studies and analysis centers, commonly known as "think tanks." He pointed out that only about 3 per cent of Research Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funds are expended in the FCRCs, while 65 per cent is spent in private industry and 29 per cent in in-house organizations.

The Director of Defense Research and Engineering hailed all the non-governmental organizations as free from the pressures of day-to-day problems and as best suited to foster independent analysis and evaluation. He also said he was convinced the costs of the non-government organizations are equal to or less than the costs for the same services performed by either an in-house or regular competitive contract. As he put it, "The other alternative is to accomplish all these activities strictly 'in-house' by personnel under Civil Service. In my view, we would lose by such an approach." Dr. Foster was referring chiefly to the continuous influx of personnel with fresh outlooks and recent training into the "think tanks," a condition he regards as healthy.

The university laboratories to which Dr. Foster referred are the Applied Physics Laboratory at Johns Hopkins University, the Ordnance Research Laboratory at Pennsylvania State University, the Applied Physics Laboratory at the University of Washington, and Lincoln Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He proposed that those institutions be deleted from the FCRC list in that "they are identical in form and function with other nonprofit institutions not subject to FCRC controls."

The studies and analysis centers to which Dr. Foster referred include the Institute for Defense Analyses, the RAND Corporation, the Center for Naval Analysis and Analytic Services Incorporated. He proposed to keep the overall effort in that group of institutions at a constant level for the next three years.

He proposed to adjust the work level in the systems engineering organizations —Aerospace and MITRE—on an annual basis in accordance with the number and size of the major weapons programs they support.

ALLIED COOPERATION. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird signs a Memorandum of Understanding Mar. 15, outlining United States financial support for extension and conversion of a Korean ammunition plant to produce 5.56mm training ammunition for the M-16 rifle. The Republic of Korea's Ambassador Dong Jo Kim, left, looks on in the signing ceremony at the Pentagon. Mr. Laird hailed the occasion as manifestation of the Nixon Doctrine to help allied nations help themselves. The M-16 program is a Korean one, with the United States supplying credit to permit initial retooling and stocking of raw materials. Labor, construction, and loan repayment will be handled by the South Koreans. (DoD Photo by Frank Hall)

VIETNAM

(Continued from Page 2)

terms for peace. The only thing we have refused to do is to accede to the enemy's demand to overthrow the lawfully constituted government of South Vietnam and to impose a Communist dictatorship in its place.

As you will recall, I have warned on a number of occasions over the past three years that if the enemy responded to our efforts to bring peace by stepping up the war I would act to meet that attack, for three good reasons: First, to protect our remaining American forces; second, to permit continuation of our withdrawal program, and third, to prevent the imposition of a Communist regime on the people of South Vietnam against their will, with the inevitable bloodbath that would follow for hundreds of thousands who have dared to oppose Communist aggression.

The air and naval strikes of recent weeks have been carried out to achieve these objectives. They have been directed only against military targets supporting the invasion of South Vietnam, and they will not stop until the invasion stops.

The Communists have failed in their efforts to win over the people of South Vietnam politically. General Abrams believes that they will fail in their efforts to conquer South Vietnam militarily. Their one remaining hope is to win in the Congress of the United States, and among the people of the United States the victory they cannot win among the people of South Vietnam or on the battlefield in South Vietnam.

The Final Challenge

The great question then is how we, the American people, will respond to this final challenge.

Let us look at what the stages are—not just for South Vietnam, but for the United States and for the cause of peace in the world. If one country, armed with the most modern weapons by major powers can invade another nation and succeed in conquering it, other countries will be encouraged to do exactly the same thing—in the Mideast, in Europe, and in other international danger spots. If the Communists win militarily in Vietnam, the risk of war in other parts of the world would be enormously increased. But if, on the other hand, Communist aggression fails in Vietnam, it will be discouraged elsewhere and the chance for peace will be increased.

We are not trying to conquer North Vietnam or any other country in this world. We want no territory. We seek no bases. We have offered the most generous peace terms—peace with honor respecting the other's independence.

We Will Not Be Defeated

But we will not be defeated; and we will never surrender our friends to Communist aggression.

We have come a long way in this conflict. The South Vietnamese have made great progress and they are now bearing the brunt of the battle. We can now see the day when no more Americans will be involved there at all.

But as we come to the end of this long and difficult struggle, we must be steadfast. And we must not falter. For all that we have risked and all that we have gained over the years now hangs in the balance during the coming weeks and months. If we now let down our friends we shall surely be letting down ourselves and our future as well. If we now persist, future generations will thank America for her courage and her vision in this time of testing.

That is why I say to you tonight, let us bring our men home from Vietnam. But let us end it in such a way that the younger brothers and the sons of the brave men who have fought in Vietnam will not have to fight again in some other Vietnam at some time in the future.

Any man who sits here in this office feels a profound sense of obligation to future generations. No man who sits here has the right to take any action which would abdicate America's great tradition of world leadership or weaken respect for the Office of the President of the United States.

Journey for Peace

Earlier this year I traveled to Peking on an historic journey for peace. Next month I shall travel to Moscow on what I hope will also be a journey for peace. In the 18 countries I have visited as President I have found great respect for the Office of the President of the United States. I have reason to expect, based on Dr. Kissinger's report, that I shall find that same respect for the Office I hold when I visit Moscow.

I do not know who will be in this office in the years ahead. But I do know that future Presidents will travel to nations abroad as I have, on journeys for peace. If the United States betrays the millions of people who have relied on us in Vietnam, the President of the United States, whoever he is, will not deserve nor receive the respect which is essential if the United States is to continue to play the great role we are destined to play of helping to build a new structure of peace in the world. It would amount to a renunciation of our mortality, an abdication of our leadership among nations, and an invitation for the mighty to prey upon the weak all around the world. It would be to deny peace the chance peace deserves to have. This we shall never do.

My fellow Americans, let us therefore unite as a nation in a firm and wise policy of real peace—not the peace of surrender, but peace with honor—not just peace in our time, but peace for generations to come.

ENERGY CRISIS FACES U.S., WORLD

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Shillito also pointed out that the shortage in energy fuel also spills over into refining capacity, saying the Nation is no longer self-sufficient in that regard.

Oil poses a peculiar defense problem in that it cannot be stockpiled in large quantities because of its bulk. Stockpiling is, of course, the traditional fix to scarcity of hardware items.

Secretary Shillito said President Richard Nixon, in a June 4, 1971 "Clean Energy" message on the subject, laid out the path the United States should follow. The President said it is a long, hard road, and the journey will be very costly and probably uncomfortable and unpopular, but it is a journey the Nation cannot forego.

In that message the President called for a wide range of programs to develop all forms of energy, conventional and exotic.

When They Return

Plans for PW/MIA Repatriation Detailed

By G. Warren Nutter
Assistant Secretary of Defense
(International Security Affairs)

In this, a report on the situation of our men who are missing or known to be prisoners of war in Southeast Asia,* I want to stress once again what Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has stressed from the beginning: that this is a strictly humanitarian issue.

I stress this simple fact because there is always the danger of falling into the trap set by the enemy of considering the fate of prisoners of war to be a matter subject to negotiation. It is true that we discuss the prisoner issue in the negotiation forum, where we also discuss political issues. But it would be a travesty of fundamental humanitarian principles to link the fate of captured and missing men to achievement of military or political objectives. It is utterly inexcusable, for example, to withhold information on the dead for political purposes.

I cannot emphasize this point too strongly. There is no shadow of a doubt that the Geneva Convention applies to the war in Southeast Asia. Yet Hanoi and its agents in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have persistently and callously disregarded the most elemental humanitarian requirements of this Convention.

The enemy's violations of the Geneva Convention cannot be justified in any respect. There is no possible justification, for example, for withholding information on who has been captured in battle, or who has died while captive. The victims of such callous inhumanity are innocent women, children, and parents.

The other side continues to violate the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention with regard to prisoners of war and to ignore the protests of the United States and the civilized world. Hanoi's violations of the Geneva Convention are numerous:

- The Geneva Convention requires that prisoners be humanely treated and protected. This provision has been consistently violated.
- The Geneva Convention requires that neutral inspection of prison camps be permitted. The enemy has never permitted such inspection.
- The Geneva Convention requires that the names of all prisoners be released promptly. The enemy has released such information, which is incomplete, in a piecemeal fashion and for propaganda purposes.
- The Geneva Convention requires notification of deaths in captivity and full information on the circumstances and place of burial. Through irregular channels they have provided minimal information on the men they claim have died in captivity. Regarding information on the status of our men, I would like to insert in the record at this point the cases of 14 men which clearly illustrate that the enemy knows considerably more than he has revealed to us.
- The Geneva Convention requires that the seriously sick and wounded be repatriated or interned in a neutral country. The enemy has callously ignored this provision while we have made repeated offers and attempts to release their sick and wounded.
- The Geneva Convention requires that prisoners be permitted to send at least two letters and four cards a month. The average has been two or three letters a year and none at all from many prisoners.
- The Geneva Convention requires that sufficient food must be given to prisoners. Yet all of the released U.S. prisoners have been found to be underweight and suffering from malnutrition.
- The Geneva Convention requires that prisoners not be held in close confinement. Yet, the enemy has held some men in solitary confinement for years.

AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AND MISSING IN ACTION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
(As of April 1, 1972)

By Country	Missing	Captured	Total
In North Vietnam	412	388	800
In South Vietnam	456	96	552
In Laos	278	5	283
Totals	1,146	489	1,635

By Service	Missing	Captured	Total
Army	353	75	428
Navy	111	145	256
Marine Corps	90	25	115
Air Force	592	244	836
Totals	1,146	489	1,635

STATISTICAL RECAPITULATION BY YEAR LOST

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Total
Missing	4	54	204	226	294	176	85	79	23	1,146
Captured	3	74	97	179	95	13	12	11	5	489
Totals	7	128	301	405	389	189	97	90	28	1,635

*Taken from testimony before the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, March 16, 1972

I could go on at length cataloging the enemy's violations of fundamental humanitarian principles, but I believe these examples suffice. All have been revealed before. They are documented in Congressional records and are well known.

As the principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense on prisoner of war and missing in action (PW/MIA) matters, I am often asked to describe the activities of the PM/MIA Task Group in the Department of Defense.

In February 1971 Secretary Laird directed the establishment of this special group within the Department of Defense. It was placed under the direction of Dr. Roger E. Shields, Special Assistant in the International Security Affairs Assistant Secretariat, and Rear Admiral H. H. Epes Jr. The Task Group has now been functioning for about a year.

Through its efforts we have made significant progress within the Depart- of Defense in bringing about orderly management over those affairs for which we have responsibility and over which we have some control. There are few dramatic or spectacular actions that would be effective in assisting either our men or their families. It is, rather, the continuing and persisting efforts together with the seemingly small day-to-day activities that acquire a cumulative impact. Thus, I cannot report any grand schemes or radical innovations. I can say that the Task Group has, with the greatest possible effectiveness, considered and dealt with affairs ranging from the negotiations in Paris to the day-to-day personal problems of individual family members.

We work closely with the Department of State through the negotiations in Paris and other diplomatic efforts throughout the world to further the cause of those missing and captured. We have brought continuous pressure to bear on the enemy in these channels to secure information on the status of our men everywhere in Southeast Asia, inspection of camps, improvement in the mail situation, neutral internment of prisoners of war, and timely release of our men held captive.

Working with postal authorities we have sought the other side's agreement to a simplified and more efficient system of mail delivery using a special channel through Moscow. In fact, we work in one way or another with every government agency involved in the prisoner-of-war problem.

We also help private organizations and individuals when requested and as appropriate. For example, earlier this year representatives of our Task Group met with members of Illinois Governor Richard B. Ogilvie's staff. Governor Ogilvie directed that a special group be organized to develop a State program of assistance to the families of missing and captured Americans.

As we all realize, the long period of time that these men have been gone has created particularly difficult problems for their families. Some involve financial matters, mortgages, or disposition of personal property, and these are governed by State laws and practices. The State of Illinois is undertaking a program to ameliorate such, and we have been pleased to help the Governor's office in whatever way we can.

Among areas of activity falling entirely within the purview of the Department of Defense are, first of all, the preparations that must be made to repatriate and rehabilitate our men when they are released.

The importance of prior planning and preparation with utmost care for that day cannot be overstated. Developing a fully-oriented and trained cadre of personnel to greet and care for these men when they return is an essential part of these preparations. Our objective is to help the returnee rejoin his family and our society as quickly, easily, and confidently as possible, and with the honor that he deserves.

We assume that all returnees will require medical attention, some much more than others. Certainly all will require rest and time to readjust. Therefore, our policies require that all returnees be placed immediately under medical auspices for complete medical checkups and treatment as necessary.

When his medical condition permits, each will be transported to the United States by medical evacuation aircraft. Once in the United States, he will remain in a Service hospital as long as his medical welfare requires. When necessary, his next of kin will be transported to the hospital at government expense to rejoin him.

Some of our returned men will have serious medical problems. Others will be in relatively good health. Our procedures are precautionary and designed to ensure that each individual is given the care he needs, both physically and psychologically.

We, of course, can learn much from these men when they return, and we have made careful preparations to hear their stories. But they will be interviewed only in accord with their medical condition and with every consideration for other needs.

Of immediate interest to us and to many families will be information about the men who do not return. This area of information will receive the highest priority. It will be important in determining the fate of some men and in building a stronger base for obtaining a full accounting from the enemy.

These and many other aspects of receiving and caring for our returned men are prescribed in policy directives that provide a uniform basis for the Services and the Unified Commands to prepare definitive plans. The plans are detailed and comprehensive in prescribing specific responsibilities, organizing resources and personnel, and defining the procedural aspects of reception and care of returned prisoners and their families.

We recently completed a comprehensive review of all of our policies and procedures in this regard. We took a hard and critical look at the responsiveness of our current plans to the needs of returned prisoners. We took the view that virtually every action and procedure will influence the ease and success with which returned U.S. captives adjust to freedom.

We concluded that current plans and policies generally accord with the best interests of the returnees. But we found need for improvement in certain areas. In our review we benefited from the advice of returned prisoners, who reviewed some of the problems they had faced and suggested ways of overcoming them.

We examined the psychological as well as the physical aspects of captivity, repatriation, and readjustment. Captivity is an unnatural experience for servicemen, leaving its psychological imprint. The long separation of these men from their families also creates difficult problems of readjustment. We are developing better programs for meeting the psychological needs of both the repatriate and his family.

In general, we find that the Services are doing an outstanding job of provid-

(See PW/MIAs, Page 8)

PW/MIAs

(Continued from Page 7)

ing assistance to families. However, the prolonged period of time during which the men have been missing or held captive has created anxieties and other problems that existing programs were not structured to cope with.

For example, we see a growing need for communication with the families and we shall adjust to this need, in part through a series of personal meetings with families throughout the country. We shall inform them, among other things, about the detail of plans for receiving and caring for their men and for assisting the families at that time—assisting both those whose men return and those whose men do not. We shall candidly discuss the problems of readjustment, what will be encountered and what we are prepared to do about it.

We plan to implement a program of family counseling beyond the many services now available, a program designed to help families endure the long separation, cope better with the many additional responsibilities they have, and prepare for the period of readjustment.

We are also reexamining programs to help the returnee assume his chosen career as quickly, easily, and confidently as possible. For those men who elect to continue their careers in the military, we foresee no serious problems. The Services have excellent programs for retraining and upgrading.

The individual who chooses a civilian pursuit requires special help. After careful review, we believe that existing programs of the various agencies of the Government are well designed to help those returned prisoners who, after a prolonged absence, require assistance in taking up or returning to a civilian vocation. We plan to develop a system of specialized assistance that will coordinate the services of the different agencies, such as the Department of Labor and the Veterans Administration.

I have tried to give you an overview of the kinds of things that the Department of Defense is doing in behalf of our missing and captured men and their families. I hope it has resulted in better understanding of the many problems that our men and their families must face and of the many facets that the Department of Defense and the Services must deal with.

ARMED FORCES INITIATIVES

DOMESTIC ACTION. Aircrews of an HC-130 Hercules from Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska's 71st Aeorspace Rescue and Recovery Squadron recently combined efforts with a KLM Royal Dutch Airlines DC-8 and a Canadian Twin Otter to successfully recover two Anchorage men stranded on the polar ice cap. After encountering "whiteout" conditions, a helicopter with the men on board was forced down 250 miles north of Point Barrow. Planes alerted by the Rescue Coordination Center searched the ice cap for over 20 hours with no success. Finally, the KLM Airlines plane, making an over-the-pole flight, picked up an emergency locator signal from the downed craft. Based on the DC-8's estimate of the beacon's origin, the 71st crew, using the Hercules' sophisticated electronic equipment, pinpointed the helicopter's location and then circled the area until the ski-equipped Otter arrived to pick up the men.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. The Navy in Hawaii has taken two threatened species of Hawaiian marshbirds under its wing. Marsh vegetation along the edge of two waste-stabilization ponds serving the Oahu Naval Ammunition Depot and the Lualualei Radio Transmitting Facility are being used by many Hawaiian Coots and red-billed Gallinules. In Hawaii, extensive drainage of swamps for housing areas and food control projects have eliminated many of the natural habitats of island marshbirds. As a consequence, the Navy has posted signs in the area declaring the ponds and surrounding countryside a sanctuary.

DRUG ABUSE CONTROL. Military personnel in the Military District of Washington (MDW), D.C., with a problem will be able to get some answers at Headway House. Prime objective of the facility is the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers, but another important function will be to provide information and education on the subject of drug abuse. Other services will be available, including information on marital counseling and abortions. Anyone with any kind of problem can call the House by dialing its "hotline," OX 2-2254, for information. Headway House will have a full-time staff of 15, including a psychiatrist, a social worker. a medical psychologist, a chaplain, a secretary and counselors.

CIVIC ACTION. A group of Marines stationed on Okinawa have formed a close relationship with the residents of the Nanseien Leper Colony on Miyako-Jima Island some 225 miles south of Okinawa. Recently, they made a trip to the island to present another shipment of clothing and other health-and-comfort type items. The Marine Wives Club of Okinawa has been, in large part, responsible for the donations.

RACE RELATIONS. A Spanish-language newspaper is being produced for the men of Fort Carson who are of Spanish-speaking descent. The first edition of "Adelante" was published Dec. 3, 1971. One thousand copies are produced each edition by the post reproduction service. Distribution is handled by the editor in conjunction with Fort Carson Racial Harmony Council representatives.

DOMESTIC ACTION. The loan of four U.S. Army aircraft to the Environmental Protection Agency for its use in conducting surveys on phosphate pollution in 1,400 lakes and waterways within the United States was approved in mid-March. The aircraft are two UH1-H Huey helicopters and two U1A Otter fixed-wing utility planes. They will be operated and maintained by EPA personnel. The loan is in support of Department of Defense Domestic Action programs and the President's program to improve the quality of life in America.

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